

ABSTRACT

UTILIZATION STUDY OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS IN PATIENTS WITH NEPHROPATHIC DIABETES (Study in Outpatient Installation in Airlangga University Hospital Surabaya)

Venna Mayda Pratiwi

Background : Nephropathic diabetes (ND) is a common complication of diabetesmellitus. Hypertension can increase the progressivity of nephropathy. Antihypertensif therapy is aimed to reduce the progression of the nephropathy disease and preventing more complications.

Aim : the aim of this study is to analyze the utilization of antihypertensive drugs in nephropathic diabetes patients.

Methods : It was an observational study with retrospective data collection based on patients' medical records in Outpatients Instalation in RSUD Surabaya from January 1, 2018-March 31, 2018.

Results : There were 46 patients who met the inclusion criteria. Based on GFR score, the most common classification of renal impairment in patients with diabetes in this study was on stage 4 (30.43%). The most common complications were hypertension (52.17%) and hiperlipidemia (21.74%). The drugs that often used were ARB (27.71%), CCB 27.07%, β -blockers 18.79%, diuretics loop (12.42%), ACE-I (7.96%), and potassium-sparing diuretics (6.05%). In this study, single antihypertensive use was 30.43%, two combinations antihypertensives were 31.84%, combinations three were 25.33%, combinations four were 11.57%, and combinations five were 1.44%. Drug related problem of potential drug interaction is candesartan & spironolacton 2.90%, ACE-I & ARB 2.17%. The average of blood pressure measurement that achieved therapy goal ($<140/90$ mmHg) is 30.2%.

Keywords : drug utilization study, nephropathic diabetes, antihypertensive drugs.